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while under age 70, has worked in excess of 45 hours in that month.

- (3) Amount of deduction. The amount of the deduction required by this paragraph (b) is equal to the wife's, husband's or child's benefit.
- (4) From January 1985 on. Effective January 1985, no deduction will be made from the benefits payable to a divorced wife or a divorced husband who has been divorced from the insured individual for at least 2 years.

[49 FR 24117, June 12, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 11912, Apr. 21, 1986; 52 FR 26145, July 13, 1987]

§ 404.418 "Noncovered remunerative activity outside the United States," defined.

An individual is engaged in noncovered remunerative activity outside the United States for purposes of deductions described in § 404.417 if:

- (a) He performs services outside the United States as an employee and the services do not constitute employment as defined in subpart K of this part and, for taxable years ending after 1955, the services are not performed in the active military or naval service of the United States; or
- (b) He carries on a trade or business outside the United States (other than the performance of services as an employee) the net income or loss of which is not includable in computing his net earnings from self-employment (as defined in §404.1050) for a taxable year and would not be excluded from net earnings from self-employment (see §404.1052) if the trade or business were carried on in the United States. When used in the preceding sentence with respect to a trade or business, the term United States does not include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and, with respect to taxable years beginning after 1960, Guam or American Samoa, in the case of an alien who is not a resident of the United States (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and, with respect to taxable years beginning after 1960, Guam and American Samoa), and the term trade or business shall have the same meaning as when used in section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

§ 404.420 Persons deemed entitled to benefits based on an individual's earnings record.

For purposes of imposing deductions under the annual earnings test (see §404.415) and the foreign work test (see §404.417), a person who is married to an old-age insurance beneficiary and who is entitled to a mother's or father's insurance benefit or a child's insurance benefit based on the child's disability (and all these benefits are based on the earnings record of some third person) is deemed entitled to such benefit based on the earnings record of the old-age insurance beneficiary to whom he or she is married. This section is effective for months in any taxable year of the old-age insurance beneficiary that begins after August 1958.

[49 FR 24117, June 12, 1984]

§ 404.421 Deductions because beneficiary failed to have a child in his or her care.

Deductions for failure to have a child in care (as defined in subpart D of this part) are made as follows:

- (a) Wife's or husband's insurance benefits. A deduction is made from the wife's or husband's insurance benefit to which he or she is entitled for any month if he or she is under age 65 and does not have in his or her care a child of the insured entitled to a child's insurance benefit. However, a deduction is not made for any month in which he or she is age 62 or over, but under age 65, and there is in effect a certificate of election for him or her to receive an actuarially reduced wife's or husband's insurance benefit for such month (see subpart D of this part).
- (b) Mother's or father's insurance benefits—(1) Widow or Widower. A deduction is made from the mother's or father's insurance benefit to which he or she is entitled as the widow or widower (see subpart D of this part) of the deceased individual upon whose earnings such benefit is based, for any month in which he or she does not have in his or her care a child who is entitled to a child's insurance benefit based on the earnings of the deceased insured individual.

(2) Surviving divorced mother or father. A deduction is made from the mother's or father's insurance benefit to which

he or she is entitled as the surviving divorced mother or father (see subpart D of this part) of the deceased individual upon whose earnings record such benefit is based, for any month in which she or he does not have in care a child of the deceased individual who is her or his son, daughter, or legally adopted child and who is entitled to a child's insurance benefit based on the earnings of the deceased insured individual.

- (c) Amount to be deducted. The amount deducted from the benefit, as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, is equal to the amount of the benefit which is otherwise payable for the month in which she or he does not have a child in his or her care.
- (d) When child is considered not entitled to benefits. For purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section a person is considered not entitled to a child's insurance benefit for any month in which he is age 18 or over, and:
- (1) Is entitled to a child's insurance benefit based on his own disability and a deduction is made from the child's insurance benefit because of his refusal of rehabilitation services as described in §404.422(b); or
- (2) Is entitled to a child's insurance benefit because he is a full-time student at an educational institution. This paragraph applies to benefits for months after December 1964.

[32 FR 19159, Dec. 20, 1967, as amended at 49 FR 24117, June 12, 1984]

§ 404.422 Deductions because of refusal to accept rehabilitation serv-

- (a) Deductions because individual entitled to disability insurance benefits refuses rehabilitation services—(1) Disability insurance beneficiary. A deduction is made from any benefit payable to a disability insurance beneficiary for each month in which he refuses without good cause to accept rehabilitation services available to him under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.
- (2) Other beneficiaries. For each month in which a deduction is made from an individual's disability insurance benefit because of his refusal to accept rehabilitation services (as de-

scribed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section), a deduction is also made from:

- (i) Any wife's, husband's, or child's insurance benefit payable for that month on the earnings record of the individual entitled to disability insurance benefits:
- (ii) Benefits payable for that month to the disability insurance beneficiary's spouse who is entitled (on the earnings record of a third person) to a mother's insurance benefit or to a child's insurance benefit based on disability.
- (b) Deductions because individual entitled to a child's insurance benefit based on disability refuses rehabilitation services. A deduction is made from any benefit payable to an individual who has attained age 18 and is entitled to a child's insurance benefit based on disability, for each month in which he refuses without good cause to accept rehabilitation services available to him under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act unless, in that month, he is a full-time student at an educational institution.
- (c) Deductions because individual entitled to widow's or widower's insurance benefit based on disability refuses rehabilitation services—(1) Widow's insurance beneficiary. A deduction is made from any benefits payable to an individual entitled to a widow's insurance benefit based on disability for each month in which she is under age 60 and refuses without good cause to accept rehabilitation services available to her under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.
- (2) Widower's insurance beneficiary. A deduction is made from any benefits payable to an individual entitled to a widower's insurance benefit based on disability for each month in which he is under age 60 (age 62 for months prior to January 1973) and refuses without good cause to accept rehabilitation services available to him under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.
- (d) Amount of deduction. The amount deducted from an individual's benefit for a month under the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section is an amount equal to the benefit otherwise payable for that month.